





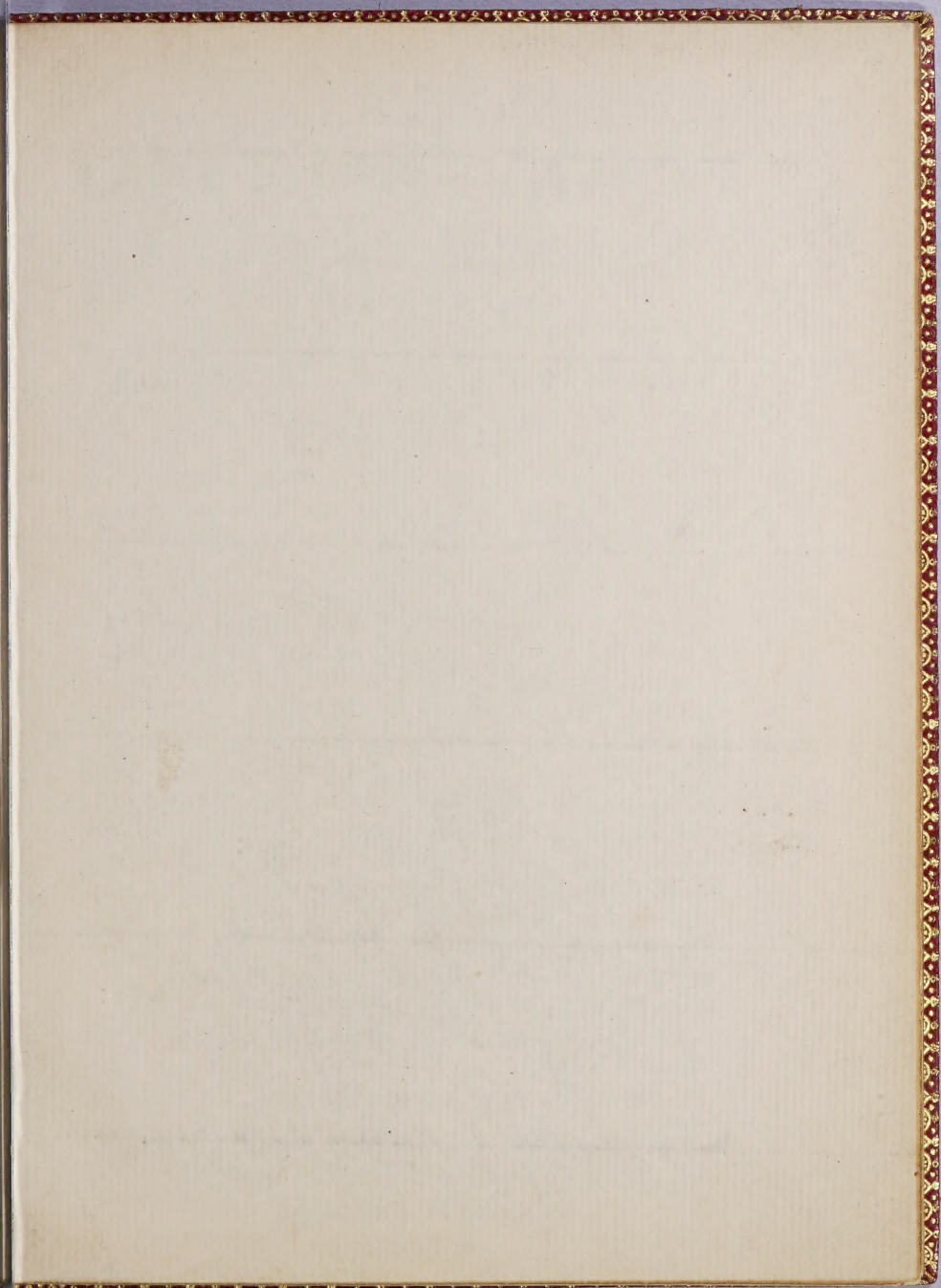
John Carter Brown.



B¹ in Longstone collection -

(2) in Church Cat. #338

under Robert Johnson



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NOVA BRITANNIA.
OFFRING MOST

Excellent fruites by Planting in
VIRGINIA.

Exciting all such as be well affected
to further the same.



LONDON

Printed for SAMUEL MACHAM, and are to be sold at
his Shop in Pauls Church-yard, at the
Signe of the Bul-head.

1609.

NOVA BRITANNIA
OFFERING MOST
Excellent and Rare Planting in

MUSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

BRITISH MUSEUM
SALE DUPLICATE
1787



RPJCE

LONDON
Printed for SAMUEL MACHIN, and are to be sold at
his Shop in St. Pauls Church-yard, at the
Sign of the Elephant.



JOHN CARTER BROWN

To the Right W^{or}shipfull, Sir
THOMAS SMITH, of London
Knight, one of his Maiesties Councell for
VIRGINIA, and Treasurer for the Colonie,
and Gouvernor of the Companies of the
MOSCOWIA and EAST INDIA
Merchants Peace, health
and happinesse in
CHRIST.

Right worshipfull Sir,

I Orasmuch as I
haue alwayes
obserued your
honest zeale to
God, accom-
panied with so
excellent carri-
age and resolu-
tion, in actions of best consequence,

THE EPISTLE,

I cannot but discover vnto you for
 your further encouragement, the
 summe of a priuate speech or dis-
 course, touching our plantation in
Virginia, vttered not long since in
London, where some few Aduentu-
 rers (well affecting the enterprise)
 being met together touching their
 intended proiect, one among
 the rest stood vp and be-
 gan to relate (in effect)
 as followeth.

R. I.

Nova



NOVA BRITANNIA.

Offering most excellent fruites
by Planting in VIR-
GINIA.



Whereas in our last mee-
ting and conference the o-
ther day, observing your
sufficient reasons and an-
swering all objections, and
your constant resolution to
go on in our Plantation,
they gave me so good con-
tent and satisfaction, that
I am bound against my
selfe, to confesse mine own
error in standing out so
long, whereby many of

you (my friends) were engaged in the businesse before mee,
at whose often instigations I was but little moved, and
lightly esteemed of it, till being in place, where observing the
wise and prudent speech, of a worthy Gentleman, (well
knowne to you all) a most painfull mannager of such publike
affayres within this Cittie, which moved so effectuallie, tou-
ching the publike utilitie of this noble enterprize, that with-
holding no longer, I peeled my money and endeavours, as
others did to advance the same, and now upon more advised
consideration, I must needs say I never accompted my
paye

Noua Britannia.

poore meanes employed to better purpose, then (by Gods helpe) the successe of this may be, and therefore I cannot but deliuer, (if you please to heare) what I rudely conceiue of a suddaine.

There are diuers monuments already publisht in Print to the world, manifesting and shewing, that the coastes and parts of Virginia haue bene long since discovered, peopled & possessed by many English, both men, women and children, the naturall subjects of our late Quene Elizabeth, of famous memorie, conducted and left there at sundry times, And that the same footing and possession, is there yet kept and possessed, by the same English, or by their seede and of spring, without any interruption or inuasion, either of the Sauages (the natives of the countrie) or of any other Prince or people (for ought we heare or know) to this day, which argueth sufficiently to vs (and it is true) that ouer those English and Indian people, no Christian King or Prince (other then James our Soueraigne Lord and King) ought to haue rule or Dominion, nor can, by possession, conquest or inheritance, truly claime or make iust Title, to those Territories, or to any part thereof: Except it be (as wee heare of late) that a challenge is laide to all, by vertue of a donation from Alexander the first Pope of Rome, wherein (they say) is giuen al the West Indies, including Florida & Virginia, with al America, and whatsoeuer Ilands adiacent.

But what is this to vs: they are blind indeede that sum- ble here, it is much like that great Donation of Constantine whereby the Pope himselfe doth hold and claime, the Citie of Rome and all the Westerne Empire, a thing that so croseth all Histories of truth, and sound Antiquitie, that by the apt resemblance of those two Donations, the whole West Empire, from a tempozall Prince to the Pope, and the whole West Indies, from the pope to a tempozal Prince, I doe verily gesse they be neere of kinne, they are so like each other, the one an olde tale vaine and fabulous, the other a new toy most idle and ridiculous.

W. B.

Noua Britannia.

When the flatterers of Cambyses King of Persia, could finde no lawe to warrant his immoderate but an incestuous marriage with his owne daughter, yet they tolde of another lawe which they had found, whereby the Kings of Persia might doe what they listed, If in these cases likewise there be a law that the Pope may doe what he list, let them that list obey him, for we beleeue not in him.

Letting goe (therefore) these legendarie fables, which howsoever some men holde authenticke as their Creede, yet are they in the iudgement of wise men, things of no valewe, nor doe import to vs, any cause of doubt or feare, but that we goe on in our honest enterprize and lawfull purpose now in hand, that (as wee hope) his Maiestie mindeth not the relinquishing his estate and interest, deuoted to him by right of succession, from his immediate predecessor, but for the further planting and succouring our old Colony, hath giuen vs leaue to make new supplies, which wee lately sent thither vnder the conduct of Christopher Newport Captaine: And hath granted many gracious priuiledges, vnder the great Seale, to vs and to our heires for euer, that will aduenture or plant in the said plantation: So I wish and intreate all well affected subiects, some in their persons, others in their purses, cheerefully to aduenture and ioyntly take in hand, this high and acceptable worke, tending to aduance and spread the kingdome of God, and the knowledge of his truth, among so many Millions of men and women, sauage and blinde, that neuer yet saw the true light shine befoze their eyes, to enlighten their mindes and comfort their soules; as also for the honour of our King, and enlarging his kingdomes, and for preservation and defence, of that small number our friends and countrimen already planted, least for want of more supplies wee become a scoyne to the world, subiecting our former aduentures to apparant spoyle and hazard, and our people (as a prey) to be sackt and puld out of possession, as were the French (to their infamie) out of *Noua Francia*, not many yeares agoe, and which is the last and least respect, (yet

Noua Britannia.

most vsually preferred) for the ſingular good and benefit that will undoubtedly ariſe to this whole Nation, and to euerie one of vs in particular, that will adventure therein, as by true relation (God willing) I ſhall make it manifeſtly appear to all.

It is knowne to the world and cannot be forgotten, that the dates and raigne of Queene Elizabeth, brought forth the higheſt degree of wealth, happineſs, and honor, that euer England had before her time, whereof to let paſſe the particular praifes, as impertinent to my purpoſe, I doe onely call to minde our Royall Fleetes and Merchants ſhips, (the Jewels of our land,) our excellent Pauiators, and admirable voyages, as into all parts and round about the Globe with good ſucceſſe, to the high fame and glorie of our Nation, ſo eſpeciallly their aime and courſe was moſt directed to the new found world, to the mayne land and infinite Ilands of the Weſt Indies, intending to diſcouer, with what conueniency to plant and ſettle Engliſh Colonies, in places not already poſſeſſed and inhabited by Subjects of other Chriſtian princes, wherein after many tedious and perilous adventures, howſoeuer ſtrange ſeas and miſerable famine, had deuoured and diſtreſſed ſhips and men of ineſtimable balew, yet were not the remnant eſcaping, ſwallowed by of diſpayre, nor their harts and ſpirits daunted with feare, but daily armed afreſh with inuincible courage, and greater reſolution (ſcorning to ſit downe by their loſſes) made new attempts, not induring to looke on whileſt ſo huge and ſpacious countries (the fourth part of the world, and the greateſt and wealtheſt part of all the reſt, ſhould remaine a wildernes, ſubiect (for the moſt part) but to wilde beaſts and fowles of the ayre, and to ſauage people, which haue no Chriſtian, nor ciuill vſe of any thing, and that the Subjects onely of one Prince Chriſtian, which but within the memozy of man began firſt to creepe vpon the face of thoſe Territories, and now by meanes of their broken remnants ſetled heere and there, doe therefore imagine the world to be theirs, ſhouldyng out all other nations,

Noua Britannia

ons, accomplishing themselves kings and commanders, not onely in townes and places where they haue planted, but ouer all other parts of America, which containe sundry batt and barbarous Regions, many of which (to this day) they neuer knew, nor did euer setle foote therein: which notwithstanding, if it were peeled them as due: yet their strength and meanes farre inferior to their aspires, will neuer stretch to compasse or replenish the hundredth part thereof, and this wee proued true not many yeeres agoe, our prince and theirs being then at open hostilitie, their best and chiefeest residences were scattered with so poore and slender troupes, that with handfulls of men (at sundry times) wee ran through all, surprizing and sacking their strongest fortres and townes in those parts, and might long since, with ease, following and seconding our forces, haue set them to their flight.

But seeing we so passed by their dwellings, that in leaving our selues, wee sought not to unsettle them, but by Gods mercy after many stormes, were brought to the Coast of another countrie, farre distant and remote from their habitations: why should any frowne or enuie at it, or if they do; why should wee (neglecting so faire an opportunitie) faint or feare to enlarge our selues, where is our force and auncient vigour? Doeth our late reputation sleepe in the dust? No, no, let not the world deceiue it selfe, wee still remaine the same, and vpon iust occasion giuen, we shall quickly shew it to: hauing now by Gods blessing more meanes then euer heretofore, being strongly fenced now, where we wonted to lie open: Our plant we trust, is firmly rooted, our armes and limmes are strong, our branches faire, and much desire to spread themselves abroad.

But before I come to describe this earthly Paradise, or to proue the points of my proposition mentioned before; you shall know, that the first discovery and actual possession taken thereof, was in the raigne, and by the subjects of Henry the seventh of England, at which time did Spaine also discover; and by that right of discovery, doeth retaine and hold
their

Nova Britannia.

their *Nova Hispania*, and all other their limits upon that coast: But that we now intend to ground upon, is a more late discovery and actuall possession, taken in the name and right of Quene Elizabeth, in Ann. 1584. the 13. of Iuly, as is truly set downe in the booke of English voyages, by sundrie English Captaines and Gentlemen in that voyage, whose names are recorded in that discourse (and many of which are yet living) whereof when her Maiesty had true information, she named the countrey Virginia, and did assigne to Walter Raleigh (then a Gentleman of worth) power and authority to plant forces and Colonies there, at his pleasure, who transported thither in Anno 1587. by the conduct of Iohn White chiefe leader, above an hundred men, women, and childzen at one time, and left them there to inhabit to this day: notwithstanding it is true indeede (as some may object) It is now about twenty yeares agoe since these things were done, and yet ever since in all this time, we neuer saw or heard of any good that hath come from thence, nor of any hope, that might encourage vs anew to engage our selves therein.

But let vs rightly weigh the reason of it, and then iudge: Those hundred and upwards conducted thither by Iohn White, and whose particular names you may see recorded in the same booke of voyages, were left there, with intent and promise to be supplied from England, with more companies and all necessaries, the next yeare following: in the meane time, they were to plant and sozifie themselves in best manner they could, and to make a discovery of such minerals, and other marchandize as the countrey should yeelde by nature. But as all good actions have their crosses and their bane attending on them, so had this; for that those which had the managing of a new supplie, being the next yeare sufficiently furnished to Sea for that end; yet most unnaturally, being tainted with that common corruption of time, turned their heads another way, and with greedy mindes, betwixe themselves wholly to hunt after pillage upon

Nouia Britannia.

Upon the Spanish coaste, where spending their men, their time and provisions, they were not able (being come and arrived at the port) to make by into the land, to visite and relieue their friends, but were forced to retire for England againe, whereby the edge of those aduenturers that set them forth, was so abated, that this most honourable enterprize so happily begunne, was by this occasion most unhappily ended: neyther had our poore country-men left there, any meanes from thence to visite vs, nor in all this time to giue vs any light of their owne estate; whereas then, if those beginnings had beene followed as they ought, and as by Gods helpe we now entend, that countrey had long since become a most royal addition to the crowne of England, and a very nursery and fountaine of much wealth and strength vnto this kingdom.

When Christopher Columbus (the first be trayer of this new world) was to make his proffer where he liked best; he chose Henry the seauenth of England, as in those dayes the most worthy and best furnished for Nauigations, of all the Kings in Christendome; offering to inuest his Maiestie with the most pretious and richest vaines of the whole earth, neuer knowen before, as he did also the like, to the Kings of Portugale and Spaine, who (as the story saith) for his poore apparell and simple looks, and for the noueltie of his proposition, was of most men accounted a bayne foole, and bitterly relected: saue that the Spanish better conceiuing then some others, beganne to entertaine and make vse of his skill, which within these hundred yeares, hath brought forth those apparant fruits to the world as cannot be hidde. Their Territories enlarged, their Nauigations encreased, their subjects enriched, and their superfluity of coyne ouerspreading al parts of the world, procures their Crowne to flourish, and highly commendeth the wiledome of Spaine; whose quicke apprehension and speedy adresse, presented all other Princes: albeit (as you know) their greatnes of mind arising together with their money and meanes, hath turmoiled

Nova Britannia.

all Christendome these fourtie yeares and moze.

And this I but mention, to note the blind diffidence of our English natures, which laugh to scorne the name of Virginia, and all other new projects, be they neuer so probable, and will not beleue till we see the effects; as also to shew how capable men ought to be, in things of great importance, aduisedly to take the first occasions. We reade of Haniball, who chasing home the Romanes to the gates of Rome, and neglecting then to scale the walles, could neuer after with all his strength and policies come neere the like aduantage: yet I must briefly tell you now what I conceiue with toy, that howsoeuer the busines of this plantation hath bene formerly miscaried, yet it is now going on in better way, not enterprised by one or two priuate subiects, who in their greatnesse of minde, sought to compasse that, which rather belongeth to a mighty Prince, (such as ours) or the whole State to take in hand: for it is not unknowne to you all, how many Noble-men of honourable mindes, how many worthy Knights, Merchants, and others of the best disposition, are now sayned together in one Charter, to receiue equall priuileges according to their seuerall aduentures; euery man engaging his purse, and some Noble-men, Knights, and Gentlemen intending to goe in their owne persons, which I did heare to protest and bow, against any people whomsoever, shall any way seeke to entrappe or impeach our proceedings, an vtter reuenge vpon their bodies or goods, if they be to be found vpon Sea or land: whereby we haue assured hope (God assisting vs) to be effectually able to make good against all, and in thort time to bring to a most happy euent the thing we take in hand.

And now in describing the naturall seate and disposition of the countrey it selfe: if I should say no moze but with Caleb and Ioshua, The land which we haue searched out is a very good land, if the Lord loue vs, he will bring our people to it, and will giue it vs for a possession. This were enough to you that are willing, but yet a little moze in particu-

Noua Britannia.

particular obserued, by the best Mappes and printed discourses, and by conference of such as haue bene lately there and seene it, I thinke good to deliuer to satisfie others: First the voyage is not long nor tedious, sixe weekes at ease will send vs thither, whereas sixe moneths suffice not to some other places where we trade: our course and passage is thorough the great Ocean, where is no feare of rocks or flatts, nor subject to the streights and restraint of forreine Princes, most windes that blow, are apt and fitte for vs, and none can hinder vs: when we come at the coast, there is continuall depth enough, with good bottome for Anchor hold, and the land is faire to fall withall, full of excellent good harbours: the world affords not better for Shippes of all burdens, many pleasant Islands great and small affronting the Coast: Two goodly riuers are discovered winding farre into the mayne, the one in the North part of the land by our western Colonie, Knights and Gentlemen of Exeter Plimouth and others; The other in the South part thereof by our Colonie of London: Upon which Riuer, beeing both broad, deepe and pleasant, abounding with store of fish, our Colonie haue begun to fortifie themselves, and haue built a towne, and named it (in honour of our King) Iames towne, fourescore miles within land, vpon the North side of the Riuer (as is London vpon the riuer of Thames) from whence wee haue discovered the same Riuer, one hundredeth myles further into the mayne land, in the searching whereof, they were so rauisht with the admirable sweetnes of the streame, and with the pleasant land trending along on eyther side, that their ioy exceeded and with great admiration they praised God.

The Country it selfe is large and great assuredly, though as yet, no exact discouerie can bee made of all, It is also commendable, and hopefull euerie way, the ayre and climate most sweete and wholsome, much warmer then England, and very agreeable to our natures: It is inhabited with wild and sauage people, that liue and lie by and
downe

Nouia Britannia.

downe in troupes, like herds of Deere in a Forrest : they haue no law but nature, their apparell skinnies of beasts, but most goe naked : the better sort haue houses, but poore ones, they can no Arte nor Science, yet they liue vnder superiour commaund, such as it is, they are generally very louing and gentle, and doe entertaine and relieue our people with great kindnesse : they are easie to be wrought to good, and would fayne embrace a better condition : the land yeeldeth naturally for the sustentation of man : abundance of fish, both scale and shel : of land and water fowles infinite store : of Deere, Raine and fallow, Stags, Coneys and Hares, with many fruits and rootes good for meate.

There are halleyes and plaines streaming with swæte springs, like veines in a naturall bodie : there are hills and mountaines, making a sensible proffer of hidden treasure, neuer yet searched : the land is full of mineralles, plenty of woodes (the wants of England) are there growing : goodly Oakes and Elmes, Beech and Birch, Spruce, Walnut, Cedar and Firre trees, in great abundance : the soile is strong and lustie of it owne nature, and sendeth out naturally fruitfull Vines running vpon trees and shrubbes : it yeeldeth also Rosin, Turpentine, Witch and Larre, Sassafras, Pulberry-trees and Silke-wormes, many skinnies and rich furses, many swæte woodes, and Dyers woodes, and other costly dyes : plenty of Sturgtion, Tymber for Shipping, Past, Blancke and Deale, Sope ashes, Caulare, and what else we know not yet, because our dates are yong. But of this that I haue said, if bare nature be so amiable in it naked kind, what may we hope, when Arte and nature both shall toyne and striue together, to giue best content to man and beast ? as now in handling the seuerall parts propounded, I shal shew in order as they lie.

For the first (if I forget not my selfe) how it may tend to aduance the kingdome of God, by reducing sauage people from their blind superstition to the light of religion, when some object, we seeke nothing lesse then the cagle of God, being

Noua Britannia.

being led on by our owne private ends, and secondly how we can warrant a supplantation of those Indians, or an inuasion into their right and possessions.

To the first wee say, as many actions both good in themselves, and in their successe, haue bene performed with bad intents, so in this case, howsoever our naughtines of minds may sway very much: yet God may haue the honoz, and his kingdome advanced in the action done: but yet by y way, me thinks this obiection comes in due time, and doth well admonish vs, how to rectifie our harts, and ground our meditations befoze we begin: we doe generally applaud, and highly commend the goodnesse of the cause, and that it is such a profitable plough as euery honest man ought to set his hand unto, both in respect of God and the publike good, this is our generall voice, and we say truth, for so it is.

But wee must beware, that vnder this pretence, that bitter roafe of greedy gain be not so settled in our harts, that being in a golden dreame, if it fall not out presently to our expectation, we sinke alway with discontent, and draw our purses from the charge, if any shew this affection, I would wish his basenes of minde to bee noted: What must bee our direction then, no more but this: if thou doest once approue the worke lay thy hand to it cheerefully, and withdraw it not till thy talke bee done, at all assaies and new supplies of money bee not lagge: nor like a dull horse thats alwaies in the lach, for heere lyes the popson of all good attemptes, when as men without haling and pulling, will not bee drawne to performance, for by this, others are discouraged, the action lies vndone, and the first expence is lost: But we are to looke for no gain in lewe of all our aduentures: yes vndoubtedly there is assured hope of gain, as I will shew anone in due place, but let it bee not chiefe in our thoughtes, God hath said by Solomon: Cast thy bread vpon the waters, and after many dayes thou shalt finde it, he will giue the blessing: And as for supplanting the Sauages, we haue no such intent: Our intrusion into their possessions shall tend to their great good,

Noua Britannia.

and no way to their hurt, vnlesse as vnbridled beastes, they procure it to themselves: Wee purpose to proclaime and make it knowne to them all, by some publike interpretation, that our coming thither is to plant our selues in their Countrey: yet not to supplant and roote them out, but to bring them from their base condition to a farre better: First in regard of God the Creator, and of Iesus Christ their Redéemer, if they will beleue in him: And secondly, in respect of earthly blessings whereof they haue now no comfortable vse, but in heaſtly brutiſh manner, with promise to defend them againſt all publike and priuate enemies: Wee can remember ſince Don Iohn Daquila with his forces, inuading Ireland, a noble ciuill kingdome, where al (except a ſew runnagates) were ſetled in the truth of Religion, and liued by wholeſome lawes, vnder the milde gouernment of Chriſtian Kings and Princes, long beſore his grandfathers cradle: yet hee thought it no robberie to proclaime and publiſh to the world, that his coming thither was to none other end, but to free the Nation from their bondage and tyranous ſubiectiō, and to bring the blind ſoules to Catholike Religion: a plausible pretence, the leaſt end of his thought.

But if this were cōeyed in thoſe dayes by the Printers themſelues, to paſſe ſo currant through the world: howſoeuer baſe it was indeede, we hope they will be as fauourable to our caſe and giue as free paſſage and allowance to our Inuaſion, much more currant, and ſo farre different, as not to bring a people, (according to our pꝛouerbe) out of the ſpying panne into the fire, but to maſe their condition truly more happy, by a mutuall enterchange and commerce in this ſort. That as ſo our great expence and charge, wee make aduentures, to impart our diuine riches, to their ineffimable gaine, and to couer their naked miſerie, with ciuill vſe of ſwode, and cloathing, and to traine them by gentle meanes, to thoſe manuell artes and ſkill, which they ſo much affect, and doe admire to ſee in vs: ſo in lewe of this, wee require nothing at their hands, but a quiet reſidence to vs and ours, that by our
owne

Noua Britannia.

of one labour and toyle. We may worke this good vnto them and recompence our owne aduentures, costs and trauels, in the ende: wherein, they shalbe most friendly welcome to con-
figne their labours with ours, and shall enioy equall priu-
ledges with vs, in whatsoeuer god successe, time or meanes
may bying to passe. To which purpose, we may verily be-
leeue, that God hath reserved in this last age of the world, an
infinite number of those lost and scattered sheepe, to be wonne
and recouered by our means: of whom so many as obstinate-
ly refuse to vnite themselves vnto vs, or shall maligne or dis-
turbe our plantation, our chattell, or whatsoeuer belonging
to vs. they shall be held and reputed, recusant, withstanding
their owne good: and shall bee dealt with as enemies of the
Commonwealth of their country: whereby, how much good
wee shall performe to those that be good, and how little iniu-
rie to any, will easily appeare, by comparing our present hap-
pinesse with our former aunient miseries, wherein wee had
continued brutish poore and naked Britains to this day, if Iu-
lius Cæsar with his Romaine Legions, (or some other) had
not laid the ground to make vs tame and ciuill.

But for my second point propounded, the honour of our
King, by enlarging his Kingdome to proue how this may
tend to that: no argument of mine can make it so manifest, as
the same is cleere in it selfe; Diuine testimonies shew, that
the honour of a King consisteth in the multitude of subiects,
and certainly the state of the Iewes was farre more glori-
ous, by the conquests of Dauid, and vnder the ample raigne
of Solomon, then euer before or after: The twelue Tribes
were then all subiect; The bordering Nations tributarie, no
doubt a happie subiection to many of them: wherby they had
the better meanes, to beleue and know God the Creator of
heauen and earth: Honorable I graunt is iust Conquest by
sword, and Hercules is fained to haue had all his felicitie, in
subduing and rooting out the Tyrants of the world, but vni-
fainedly it is most honorable indeede, to subdue the tyrannie
of the roaring Lion, that deuoures those poore soules in their

Noua Britannia.

ignorance and leads them to hell for want of light, when our Dominions shall be enlarged, and the subjects multiplied of a people so bought and ransomed, not by strokes of raging cruelties (as West India was converted) with rapiers point and Musket shot, murdering so many Millions of naked Indians, as their stories doe relate, but by faire and loving meanes fitting to our English Natures, like that soft and gentle voice, wherein the Lord appeared to Elias: How honourable will this be, in the sight of men and of ages to come, but much more glorious in the sight of God, when our king shall come to make his triumph in heauen: The prophet Daniell doth assure, that for this conquest, of turning many vnto righteousness, he shall shine as the Sunne for euer and euer.

And yet this is not all that may bee said, the ancient law, the lawe of Moses setteth it downe, as a blessed thing, when the Prince and people of God, shall be able to lend to all, and neede to borrow of none, and it added very much to the fame and wisdom of King Solomon, which the world came farre and nere to wonder at, in that his kingdomes were replenished with gold and siluer in abundance, and with riches brought in by shippes sent yearely forth in ample trade of Marchandise, whereof we reade not the like among all the Kings of Israel. And vpon good warrant, I speake it here in priuate, what by these new discoveries into the Westerne partes, and our hopesfull settling in chiefest places of the East, with our former knowne trades in other partes of the world, I doe not doubt (by the helpe of God) but I may line to see the daies (if Marchants haue their due encouragement) that the wisdom, Maiestie, and Honor of our King, shall be spread and enlarged to the endes of the world, our Nauigations mightely encreased, and his Maiesties customes more then trebled.

And as for the third part, the releuing our men already planted, to preserve both them and our former adventures, I shall not neede to say much, the necessitie is so apparent, that

Noua Britannia.

that I hope no Adventurer will be wanting therein.

Our Saviour Christ resembles them that give over in their best duties, to foolish builders, that having laid the foundation, doe grauell themselves in the midde way and so become ridiculous : It had bene extreame madnesse in the Iewes (when having sent to spy the land that flowed with milke and honney, and fenne for two returned backe with tydings of impossibilitie to enter and pzeuaile,) if then they had retyred and lost the land of promise : No doubt, the Devil that enated then, that enterprize of theirs, doth now the like in ours, and we must make accompt, and looke to be encountered with many discouragements, partly by our friends and neighbours, (such as we vse to say) will neither goe to Church nor tarry at home, as also (which is no new thing) euen by such as haue bene sent to spy the land, one while objecting the charge will be great, the businesse long, and the gaine nothing, and besides, the Anakims that dwell in the mountaines, will come and pull vs out by the eares, with such like fooleries I know not what.

But wee must bee prepared with Caleb and Iosua (so highly commended) to oppose an extraordinary zeale against the detractings of such, to rescue our enterprize from malicious ignorance, and to still their murmurings with reproofe, for though in ordinary and common occasions, it be our dutie to be caried with ordinary patience, meekenesse and humilitie; yet to shew an excellent spirit, when the cause is worth it, and in such a case as this, requiring passing resolution; It is but our weakenesse to stumble at straws, and a basenes to gaine vpon every bone that is cast in our way, which we may obserue by those noble dogges of Albannia presented to King Alexander, whose natures contemned to encounter or pray vpon selfe beasts of no valour, but with an ouerflowing courage flying vpon the Lyon and the Tyger, did then declare their vertue.

And now it followes, how it can be good for this Common wealth which is like wise most apparant many waies.

Noua Britannia.

First, if we consider what strength of shipping may be raised and maintained thence, in furnishing our owne wants of sundrie kindes, and the wants of other Nations too, in such needfull things arising thence, which can hardly now be obtained from any other part of the world, as planke and tymber for shipping, with deale and wainscot, pipestaves and clabboard, with store of sope ashes, whereof there grow the best woods to make them in great abundance, all which we may there haue, the wood for the cutting, and the ashes for the burning, which though they be grosse commodities, yet no Marchandise is better requested, nor will sooner reeld gold or silver, in any our bordering Nations. England and Holland alone, spend in these about thre hundredeth thousand pounds sterling euery yeere; we may transport hether or vnto Hamborough, Holland or other places, fiftie per centum better cheape, then from Prussia or Polonia, from whence they are onely now to be had, where also, the woods are so spent and wasted, that from the place where the wood is cut, and the ashes burnt, they are brought by land at least two hundred miles to ship. And from hence we may haue Iron and Copper also in great quantity, about which the expence and walke of woode, as also for building of Shippes, will be no hurt, but great service to that countrey: the great superfluity whereof, the continuall cutting downe, in many hundred yeares, will not be able to ouercome, whereby will likewise grow a greater benefite to this land, in preserving our woodes and Tymber at home, so infinitely and without measure, vpon these occasions cutte downe, and salne into such a sickenesse and wasting consumption, as all the physicke in England cannot cure.

We doubt not but to makethere in few yeares store of good Wines, as any from the Canaries, by replanting & making targe the Wynes that naturally grow there in great abundance; onely send men of skill to doe it, and Copers to make calke and hoopes for that and all other uses, for which there is woode enough at hand.

There

Noua Britannia.

There are Silke-wormes, and plenty of Mulberry-trees, where by Ladies, Gentlewomen and little children, (being set in the way to doe it) may be all employed with pleasure, in making silke, comparable to that of Persia, Turkey, or any other. We may bring from thence Sturgeon, Caulare, and new land-fish of the best. There growes Hempe for Cordage, an excellent commodity, and Flaxe for linnen cloth; which being solwen and well manured, in such a climate and fertile soyle, will make great benefite, and will put downe that of other countries.

And for the making of Pitch, Tarre, Turpentine, Sopes, althes, Deale, Wainscott, and such like, wee have already provided and sent thither skillfull workemen from foraine parts, which may teach and set ours in the way, whereby we may set many thousands a worke, in these and such like seruices.

For as I tolde you before, there must be Art and Industry with other helps and meanes extended, with a little patience to bring these things to passe, wee must not looke to reape with ioy, except we sowe in teares: The abundance of King Solomons golde and siluer, did not raine from heauen upon the heads of his Subiectes: but heavenly prouidence blessed his Trauigations, and publike affayres, the chiefe meanes of their wealth.

Experience hath lately taught vs by some of our neighbour prouinces, how exceedingly it mounts the state of a commonwealth, to put forth Trauigation (if it were possible) into all parts and corners of the world, to furnish our owne wants, and also to supply from one kingdom to another, such seuerall needefull things, as for want of shipping and other meanes they cannot furnish of themselves, for this will raise experience, and men of skill, as also strength at sea and land with honour wealth and riches, returning all to the heads and fountaines from whence their first occasions grew.

Wee may but looke a little backe, and we shall see what

Noua Britannia

a notice our Nation was within these fiftie yeares, in case of foraine trade, not knowing whence to fetch, nor which way to transport, but onely to some marte or Staple towne, within two dayes sayling, and that was counted so great a matter then, that therefore they were called Marchant adventurers, and the great Hulkes of Italy, which in those dayes brought spices Cozants and such like, and landed at Southampton, (the Storehouse then for Marchandize) are Chronicled for wonders in our English Stories, for indeede, wee knew no better then, but were content (as babes) with Easterlings on the one hand, and Lumbards on the other, which were continuall Liegers in London, and sed vs as they list.

And take this ever as a rule that Domesticke Marchandizing brings forth but poore effectes in a commonwealth whereof I needed not haue thewed example further then our owne doyes.

What was the case of England before the golden daies of Quene Elizabeth, at whose comming to the crowne, the State of Marchants was so poore and meane, that renting out her customes in wardes, but at a very lowe rate, yet it brought the farmer vpon his knees.

A man that markes the difference, and shall compare those times and these together, shall thinke it were impossible, (vnlesse his knowledge taught him otherwise) that the daies and raigne of our Elizabeth, whose hand was ever lending, to distressed neighbour Princes, and her sword vn-sheathed continually, repulsing foraine enemies, should yet releue and raise the State of her customes, the strength of her Naue, and the condition of her people, euerie way seauen fold to that they were before, onely by encouraging the royall trade of Marchandize, as wee see it is this day apparant: Let God haue the honour, and blessed bee her memorie, and the memoriall of those Managers of State in her daies, for their worthy counsells, many of which though they now sleepe, and rest with their Soueraigne in peace, yet some doe

N.B.

Noua Britannia.

Still remaine, and doe succēde in place, where long may they stand, and their seede after them, like the Pillars and Monuments of King David, to shiew the head and honour of our Solomon, and still to uphold and enlarge our happinesse for euer, and this I am bound to speake and mention by the way: where I meant it not, in regard of some which vpon a disaster, beginne to waue weary of all, discouraging themselves and others, from this and all other foraine adventures, to let them know, that each thing hath increase, from whence it had beginning: and to put our selues in minde, that wee faile not in furthering those causes, that bring forth such effects.

Another instance might be shewed in one particular, which sheweth very much our English Nation, and all the Subjects of our soueraigne King, that enjoying such plenty of woodlands, and fruitful soyles, within England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales: yet our want of industrie to be such, that Netherlanders which haue not a sticke of wood growing, nor any land for sowing, should surpasse and goe beyond vs in continuall plenty of corne and shipping, me thinkes the reformation hereof should finde more fauour at our hands, that in such points of ciuill policie, no people of lesser meanes should cast vs so behinde, and each well minded man should lend his helpe to heale and cure such stains and scarres in the face of our state, as being viewed and rayed well, may very well make vs blush.

And now to our present businesse in hand, which so many stumble at, in regard of the continuall charge, I would haue them know, that it cannot be great nor long as the businesse may be handled. Two things are speciallie required herein, people to make the plantation, and money to furnish our present provisions, and shippings now in hand: For the first we neede not doubt, our land abounding with swarmes of idle persons, which hauing no meanes of labour to releue their miserie, doe likewise swarme in lewd and naughtie practizes, so that if we seeke not some waies for their foraine employ-

Noua Britannia.

ment, wee must provide shortly more persons, and correct-
 ons for their bad conditions, for it fares with populous com-
 mon weales, as with plants and trees that bee too frolicke,
 which not able to sustaine and feede their multitude of bran-
 ches, do admit an engrafting of their buds and Sciences, into
 some other soyle, accounting it a benefit for preservation of
 their kinde, and a disburdening their stocke, of those superfluo-
 us twigs, that sucke away their nourishment. And we shal
 finde that hence it was, the Gothes and Vandalles, with o-
 ther barbarous Nations, seeing an overflowing of their mul-
 titudes at home, Did therefore send their Armies out as ra-
 ging floods at sundry times, to couer the faces of Spaine, Ita-
 ly, and other Prouinces, to free their owne from pestering:
 so that you see it no new thing, but most profitable for our
 state, to rid our multitudes of such as lie at home, pestering
 and infecting one another, with vice and villany, worse then
 the plague it selfe: whose very miseries diuises many of them,
 by meanes to be cut of, as bad and wicked members, or else
 both them and theirs to be releued, at the common charge of
 others.

Yet I doe not meane, that none but such vnsound mem-
 bers, and such poore as want their bread, are fittest for this
 imployment, for we intend to haue of euery trade and pro-
 fession, both honest, wise and painefull men, wherof our
 land and City is able to spare and furnish many, (as wee
 had experience in our last sending thither) which will be glad
 to goe, and plant themselves so happily, and their children af-
 ter them, to hold and keepe conformity, with the lawes, lan-
 guage and religion of England for ever.

Touching which, I doe earnestly admonish you to be-
 ware and shunne thre kinds of people: The first, a most
 vile minded sort, and for the most part badde members of
 this Citie, by some meanes shaken out of their honest cour-
 ses, and now shifting by their wittes, will be alwaies deu-
 ising some unhappinesse to wrong the plantatton: such as
 daily beate their braines, and seeke by lying suggestions, vi-

Noua Britannia.

der colour of good pretence to the Common wealth to in-
fringe our ancient liberties, and would (if they were not
mette withall and curbed by authority) make a monopoly to
themselues, of each thing after other, belonging to the free-
dome of euery mans profession, the very wacke of Merchand-
izing.

The second sort are Papists, professed or Recusant, of
which I would not one, seasoned with the least taint of that
leauen, to be settled in our plantation, nor in any part of that
countrey, but if once perceyued, such an one, weede him out,
and shippe him home for England, for they will euer bee
plotting and conspiring, to rote you out if they can, howsoe-
uer they sweare, flatter, and equiuocate, believe them not,
keepe onely these two examples in mind.

VVarson the seminary priest in his printed Quodlibets,
he, of all other men protesteth the greatest truth and fidelity
to his Prince and countrey; objecting all the bloudy plottes
and treasons, to haue come from the combination of Iesuits,
and from Parsons that Arch-Atheist in chiefe, but as for
himselfe, hee wished no longer to liue and breathe, then the
thoughts of his hart should be true and vpight to his Prince
and countrey: Notwithstanding, this VVarson was the
very first wretch of all other, that had his hand in treason a-
gainst our King, and reapt his reward according to his
wish.

The other example is a Popish Pamphlet, called the Lay
Catholikes Petition, offered to his Maiesty for tolleration
of Popery, protesting likewise their fidelity and vnsained
loue to his Maiesty, offering to bee bound life for life with
good suerties for their loyall behauiour: happy men had wee
beene to haue taken their bonds, (no doubt) for euen at that
instant, when this petition was exhibiting, the chiefe heads
of those lay Catholikes, were then labouring with all their
might, to vndermine the Parliament house, to shake the
pillers, and the whole frame of the Kingdome to shi-
uers,

Noua Britannia.

And which is more, there is newly dispersed an idle discourse against an honourable personage of this land, by a Papist that tearmes himselfe a Catholike Diuine, defending Garnet the Popish Priest; saying, there was nothing against him at his arraignment, but onely his acquaintance with the powder-plotte: which (saith he) being reuealed vnto him in auricular confession, he might not therefore by the law and right of Catholike religion, disclose nor make it known.

How like you these Catholikes and this diuinity: if they grow so bold and desperate in a mighty settled state. Howe much more dangerous in the birth and infancy of yours: Therefore if you will liue and prosper, harbor not this viperous broode in your bosome, which will eate out and consume the wombe of their mother.

The third sort to aboyde, are euill affected Magistrates, a plague that God himselfe complaines of by the Prophet Isaiah, O my people, they that leade thee, cause thee to erre. Touching which, I am no way able to speake enough, for herein lies the very life of all: let no partiality presterre them, vnlesse they be worthy men; if they be papists or popishly minded; if prophane Atheists, contemning God and his word, turning religion to policy, vnchaste, idle, ambitious, proude and tyrannous, forgetting their allegiance to their King, and duety to their country, neglecting their commission of employment, aduancing vilde and vicious persons like themselves, and basely vsing those that be vertuous, godly, and well affected: then looke for no blessing nor assistance of God, but misery, crosses, and confusions in all wee take in hand: but in men of knowledge, and religious education, there is euer found true humility, temperance and iudice, topped with confidence, valour and noble courage, such as was in Moses the man of God, whose iustice exceeded, and courage was incomparable, and yet the meekest man that went vpon the earth; ten of such will chase an hundred: no aduersity can make them despair, their prouident
care

Noua Britannia.

care wil euer be to repulse inturies, and repressse the insolent, to encourage the painefull and best minded, to employ the idle to some honest labours. and to relecue with mercy and commiseration, the most feeble, weakest and meanest member.

And as for the generall sort that shall goe to be planters, bee they neuer so poore, so they bee honest, and painefull, the place will make them rich : all kind of Artificers wee must first employ, as Carpenters, Ship-wrights, Walens, Sawyers, Brickemakers, Bricklayers, Plowmen, Sowers, Planters, Fishermen, Copers, Smithes, Metall men, Taylors, Turners, and such like, to make ant fitte all necessaries, for comfort and vse of the Colony, and for such as are of no trades (if they be industrious) they shall haue there employment enough, for there is a world of meanes to set many thousands a worke, partly in such things as I mentioned before, and in many other profitable works, for no man must liue idle there.

And by this employment, wee may happily stoppe the course of those Irregular youtnes of no religion, that daily runne from vs to Rome and Rhemes for exhibition, which after a little hammering and trapning there by Parsons and his Impes, they become pitiable for the impression of any villany whatsoeuer, as appeares by their positions and practices at home and abroad.

And hereby our Mariners shall not lie idle, nor our Shippers sell their Ships for want of freight : you know how many good Shippes are daily solde, and made away to forreine nations : how manie men for want of employment, betake themselves to Tunis, Spaine and Florence, and to serue in courses not warrantable, which would better beserue, our owne wailles and borders to be spread with such branches, that their native countrey, and not forreine Princes, might reape their fruite, as being both exquisite Navigatozs, and resolute men for seruice, as any the world affoordes.

Wee intend to plant there (God willing) great plentie

Noua Britannia

of Sugar Canes, for which the soyle and climate is verie apt and fitte, also Linseede, and Rapeseedes to make Oiles, which because the soile is stronge and cheape, may there be sowed and made to great benefite: We must plant also Oranges, Limons, Almonds, Amisfeedes, Rice, Cummin, Cotton woule, Caraway seeds, Ginger, Yadder, Olives, Dzis, Sumacke & many such like, which I cannot now name, all very good Marchandize, and will there grow and encrease, as wel as in Italy or any other part of the streights, whence we fetch them now. And in searching the land, there is vndoubted hope of finding Cochinell, the plant of rich Indico, Graineberries, Beaver hydes, Pearles, rich Treasure, and the South-sea, leading to China, with many other benefites which our day-light will discover.

But of all other things, that God hath denied that countrie, there is want of Sheepe to make woollen cloth, and this want of cloth, must alwaies bee supplied from England, whereby when the Colony is thorowly increased, and the Indians brought to our Ciuitie, (as they will in thort time) It will cause a mighty vent of English clothes, a great benefite to our Nation, and a raising againe of that auncient trade of clothing, so much decayed in England: and whose lifting vp againe (me thinkes) I see apparantly approaching, by the good dispositions of our best sort of Citizens, who willingly engage themselves to undertake all new discoveries, as into this of the West, and by the North West to finde out China. And vnto the East beyond the Cape, into the Red Sea, the gulf of Persia, the streights of Sunda, and among all the Kinges of India, for the good and honour of our Nation: Which calles to minde, a blinde Prophecie in one of the Sibylls, that before the ende of the world there shall be a discoverye of all Nations: which shall come to bee knowne and acquainted together, as one neighbour with another, which since the confusion of tongues haue been obscure and hid.

But howe euer that be, yet these good mindes and resolutions,

Noua Britannia.

ons, doe serue for imitation to others, and do deserue assuredly the best encouragement, whereby wee shall not still betake our selues to small and little Shipping (as wee daily doe beginne) but shall reare againe, such Marchants Shippes both tall and stout, as no Forraine Sayle that swimmes, shall make them baile or scope: whereby to make this little shorterne corner of the world, to be in short time the richest Store-house and Staple for Marchandize in all Europe.

The second thing to make this Plantation, is money, to be raised among the aduenturers, wherein the sooner and more deeply men engage themselves, their charge will be the shorter and their gaine the greater, as in this last point which I haue to speake for the good of each particular Aduenturer, I will make it plaine.

First you shall vnderstand, that his Maiestie hath granted vs an enlargement of our Charter, with many ample priuiledges, wherein we haue Knights and Gentlemen of good place: Named for the Kings Counsell of Virginia to gouerne vs: As also for euery Planter and Aduenturer shalbe inserted in the Patent by name: This ground beeing laid wee purpose presently to make supply of Men Women and children (so many as wee can) to make the Plantation: Wee call those Planters that goe in their persons to dwell there: And those Aduenturers, that aduenture their money and go not in person, and both doe make the members of one Colonie: wee doe account twelue pound ten shillings to be a single share aduentured: Euery ordinarie man or woman, if they will goe and dwell there, and euery Child above teime yeares, that shalbe carried thither to remaine, shalbe allowed for each of their persons a single share, as if they had aduentured twelue pound ten shillings in money: euery extraordinary man, as Diuines, Gouernours, Ministers of State and Justice, Knights, Gentlemen, Physicians, and such as be men of worth for speciall services, are all to goe as planters, and to execute their severall functions in the Colonie, and are to

Noua Britannia.

to bee maintained at the common charge, and are to receive their Divident (as others doe) at seven yeeres end, and they are to bee agreed withall before they goe, and to bee rated by the Councell according to the value of their persons: which shalbe set downe and Registred in a booke, that it may alwaies appeare what people have gone to the Plantation, at what time they went, and how their persons were valued: And likewise if any that goe to be planters, will lay downe money to the Treasurer, it shalbe also registred and their shares enlarged accordingly, be it for more or lesse. All charges of settling, and maintaining the plantation, and of making supplies, shalbe borne in a ioynt stocke of the adventurers for seven yeeres after the date of our new enlargement: during which time there shalbe no adventure, nor goods returned impute from thence, neyther by Shipper, Parriner, Planter nor passenger, they shalbe restrained by bind and searce, that as wee supply from hence to the planters at our owne charge, all necessaries for food and apparell, for fortifying and building of houses in a ioynt stock, so they are also to returne from thence, the encrease and fruits of their labours, for the use and advancement of the same ioynt stocke, till the ende of seven yeeres: at which time wee purpose (God willing) to make a division by Commissioners appointed, of all the lands graunted unto vs by his Maiestie, to euery of the Colonie according to each mans severall Adventure, agreeing with our Register booke, which wee doubt not will bee for euerie share of twelue pound tenne shillings, five hundred acres at least: Now if any thinke that wee shalbe tied to a continual charge, of making new supplies for seven yeeres, let them conceiue thus much, that if wee doe it thoroughly at the first, by engaging our selues at once, in furnishing many men and other meanes: assuredly after the second yeare, the returns from thence, will be able with an over-plus, to make supplies at large, so that our purses shalbe freed and the overplus of stocke will also grow to greatnes, which stocke is also (as the land) to be diuided equilly at seven yeeres end, or sooner, or so often

Noua Britannia.

often as the company shall thinke fit for the greatnesse of it, to make a Diuident.

And as by this wee shall bee soone freed from charge and expence, so there growes a greater benefit to the planters (by bestowing their labours cheerefully) to make returne of stocke, for hereby the sooner they freeing vs from disbursements, the more our shares and portions will be lessened in the Diuident of stocke and land at seven yeeres end, where by the lesse comming to vs, the more will be to them, so that here is no discouragement any way, if men will be capable to doo themselves good. But if wee will be so wise to linger, and lie in the winde, to heare what newes, to bring in our stocke next yeare, and when we are behinde for foure or five aduentures, we come dropping in with one or two, and still runne in arrearages for twice so much: (For I know many that would bring in stocke amongst vs, but they lye out to see what successe first: and vpon such like termes.) As this Gentleman-like or Marchant-like, in truth it is paultrie, and such as would bring all to naught, if wee should be so minded too, and I tell you true, our single shares will make but a hungry Plantation, if we doe not at the least double them now: and therefore I vnge if the more, for that the very life of all is now in the beginning by making our supplies thoroughly, and thence will our gaines arise both sooner and certaine, yet I graunt that others may come in hereafter at any time, eyther to aduenture his person or money, or both, but if there be spent one yeere of the seven before hee comes in, or he that comes in with the first shall notwithstanding bee a yeare behinde in supplies, they shall be both alike shortned in a seuenth part of the Diuident both of stocke and lands, and if two yeares behinde, then shortned two seuenths, and if but sixe moneths, yet a fourteenth part, for euery man is registered according to the time, his money or person beganne to aduenture, or made supply, so that they which come late, get not the start of those that bore the first brunt of the business, and this will neither aduantage him that withholds, nor him

Nova Britannia.

ter him that is forwarde: for whatsoeuer salles from him that is slacke, will be found of him that supplies in due time. But every man that comes in now in the first of these seven yeeres and that afterwards upon all occasions performe in due time, every twelue pound ten shillings so brought in shall bee accounted an entire single share, and shall receive accordingly without abridgement, as if it had bene brought in, when the enterprize first began, and not otherwise.

And as for the divisions of landes at seven yeares end which (some may object) will be little worth, and unequally divided: let them understand, that no man shall have his lot entirely in one place, to be all of the best, or all of the worst, but each man shall have proportionably to his adventures, in three or foure distinct differences, that may be made in the goodnesse or badnesse of the groundes, by Commissioners equally chosen by the Adventurers herte, and the planters there; and as for the value and little worth now, of those groundes in Virginia, wee know that in England within these thirty or fourtie yeares, the pearle rent of those groundes (in many places) were not worth five shillings, that now do goe for fourtie and more.

And howsoever those groundes in Virginia are now but little worth indeed, yet time and meanes will make them better, considering how they passe our groundes in England, both in regard of the soile and climate, fitte for many precious uses: And also in how many severall places we purpose to plant our Colony, and not to bestow our costes upon James-towne onely, and upon the groundes lying thereabout, and to let all the rest lie barren: for seeing his Majesty hath graunted to our Colony as much circuite of ground as all England almost, we purpose (God willing.) (if we may be supplied with sufficient meanes) to settle out of hand, five or seven plantations more, all upon, or neare our main River, as capitall townes, twenty miles each from other, and every plantation shall manure and bestow the lands and groundes lying nere unto it, and also redde for the circuite thereof, and shall

Nova Britannia.

shall all endeavour for a voynt stocke, and shall be still supplied from hence with more money and provisions, and against any publique iniurie shall be ready to waile, and waile themselves together: and by this meanes we shall come to haue our Diuident in lands of worth and well manured, which will be either bought or rented of vs at a good value by the planters, or by such as intend hereafter to inhabite there, as also by these seuerall plantations (which applie one place better fitting then another) wee shall bring forth more seuerall sorts of Merchandize, and be also better fortified; and besides, the Planters will be in such hope to haue their owne shares and habitations in those lands, which they haue so husbanded, that it wil cause contending and emulation among them, which shall bring forth the most profitable and beneficiall fruits for the voynt stocke.

Wherby undoubtedly, we shall be soone freed from further expence, our gaires will grow, and our stocke increase, we shall sell our tymber, saw our plancke, and quickly make good shipping there, and shall returne from thence with good imployment, an hundred saile of good shippes yearely, all which good and much more, wee shall withstand, and bring our selues into a labyrinth, if we pinch and spare our purses now; therefore not to hold you longer with many wordes, (being nere Exchange time as I take it) remember what I haue said in proving my proposition, and take my conclusion in a word or two.

Seeing our provocations are so many, our cause and title good, against all idle oracles that seek to bar vs: The wisdom of the wisest saith in these cases, Whatsoever thy hand shall find to doe, do it with all thy might.

Our forefathers not looking out in time, lost the prime and fairest proffer, of the greatest wealth in the world, and we take their omission for it, yet now it fallies out, that wee their children are tryed in the like, there being yet an excellent position left, and by diuine providence offered to our choice, which (seeing we haue armes to embrace, let it not

Noua Britannia.

be accounted hereafter, As a prize in the hands of fooles, that had no hearts to vse it.

The honour of our nation is now very great by his Majesties meanes, and we his subjects cannot enlarge and uphold it by gazing on, and talking what hath beene done, but by doing that good, which may be commended hereafter, if we sitte still and let slip occasions, we shall gather rust, and doe unfeather our owne wings, committing the folly of the wise Romanes heerein, that in time of their glozy, flowing with the Conquestes and spoils of the world, and hauing gotten the Goddess Victoria to Rome, they clipt her wings, and set her by among their Gods, that shee might take her flight no more, as shee had formerly done from the Grecians, and others, and so effeminating their valor with idlenesse and security, it brought confusion and ruine to their State.

Let not so rich a prize of hopefull euents, so lately purchased by the hazard of our valiant men, in the deepe seas of forreine dangers, now perishe in the Hauen by our neglect, the lines of our friends already planted, and of those noble Knights and Gentlemen that intend to goe shortly, must lie at our mercy to be relieved and supplied by vs, or to be made prey vnto others (though wee feare not the subjects of any Prince in amity) that they will offer wrong vnto vs: And howsoeuer we heare tales and rumours of this and that, yet be not dismayd, for I tell you, if we find that any miscreants haue wronged, or goe about to hurt our few hundreds there, we shall be ready to right it againe with many thousands, like the Giant Anteus, whose often folles renewed his strength the more.

And consider well that great worke of freeing the poore Indians from the deuourer, a compassion that euery good man (but passing by) would shew vnto a beast: their children when they come to be saued, will blesse the day when first their fathers saw your faces.

If those vndaunted English and Scottish Captaines, that

Noua Britannia.

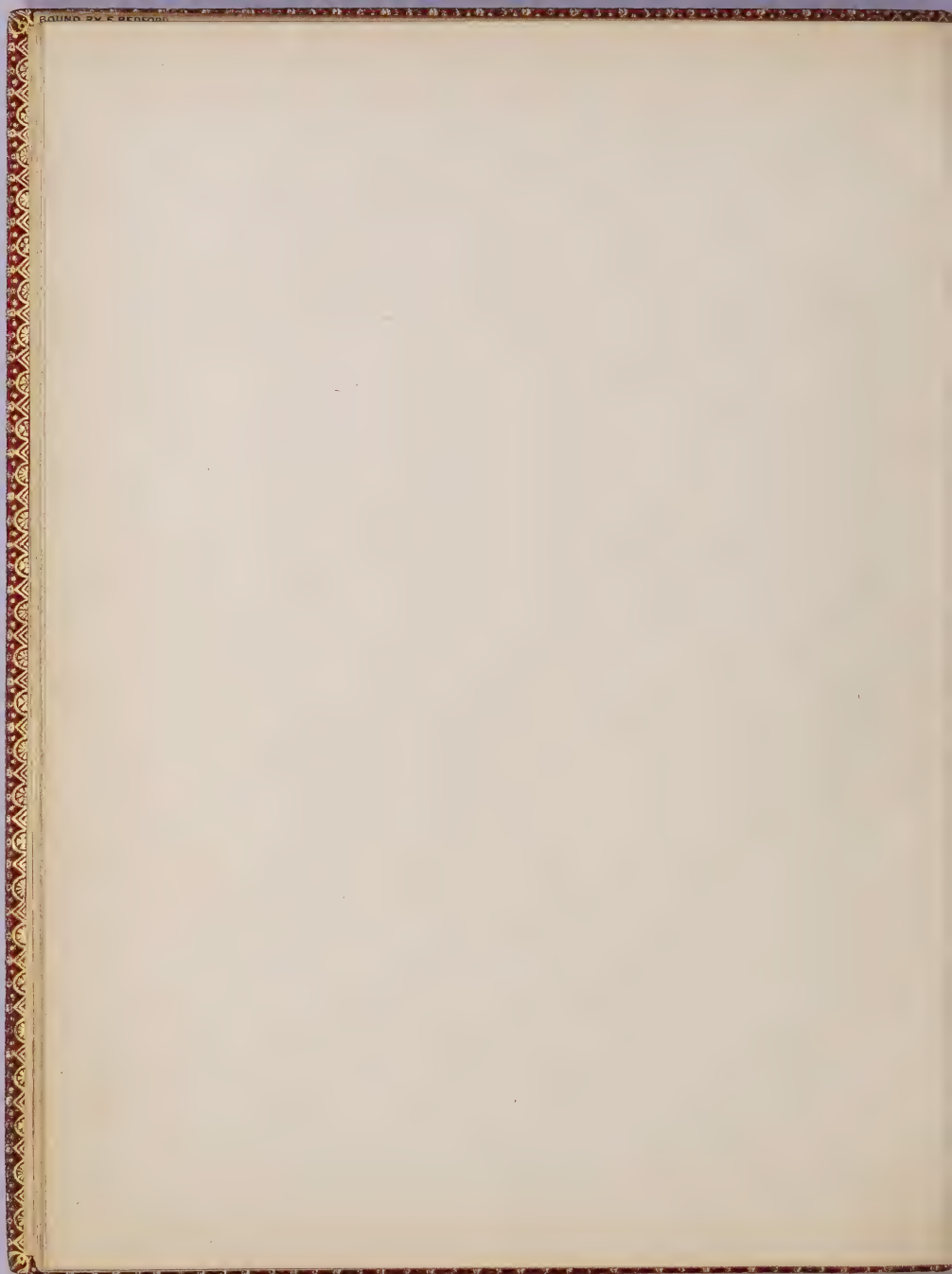
that so often ventured their liues and spilt their blood, to re-
couguer Palestina from the Turkes and Sarazens, had seene
the gappe so open in their daies, and the way leading to so
many goodly purchases, certainly it had not now beene left
for vs to doe. How strange a thing is this that al the States
of Europe haue beene a sleepe so long, that for an hundred
yeares and more, the wealth and riches of the East and
West should runne no other current but into one coffe, so
long, till the running ouer, spread it selfe abundantly, among
a factious crew of new created Friers, and that to no more
speciall end, then with instigating bloody plottes to pierce the
heart of a Christian State and true religion.

It is long since I read in a little treatise, made by Frich
an English Martyre, an excellent foretelling touching the
happinesse of these Northerne Ilands, and of great won-
ders that should bee wrought by Scots and English, before
the comming of Christ, but I haue almost forgotten, and
cannot readily call it to minde as I would, and therefore I
omitt it now, Protesting vnto you, it would bee my grieue
and sorrow, to bee exempted from the companie of so many
honorable minded men, & from this enterprize tending to so
many goodendes, and then which, I truly thinke this day,
there is not a woork of more excellent hope vnder the Sunne,
and farre excellling (all circumstances wayed) those Noble
deeds of Alexander, Hercules, and those heathen Monarkes
for which they were deemed Gods among their posteritie.

And so I leaue it to your consideration, with a memorabile
note of Thomas Lord Howard Earle of Surrie, when King
Henry the eight with his Nobles at Douer, toke shipping
for Turwin & Turney, and bidding the said Earle farewell,
whom he made Gouvernour in his absence, the storie saith
the Noblemen wept, and tooke his leaue with teares, an ad-
mirable good Nature in a valiant minde, greeting
to bee left behinde his Prince and Peeres in
such an honourable seruice.

FINIS.





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